

## THE COMET.

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As idle doctor is always out of patients.

"TALLY me" said Mat M. Martin when he recovered his lost pocket book.

The average girl is an enigma but the average young man will not give her up.

THAT Pennsylvania stallion will yet Directum how to lower Nancy Hank's trotting record.

It is not what the honest man owes himself that worries him, but what he owes others.

AFTER week's of absence the New York embezzler has been arrested at San Jose, Costa Rica.

THIS is the season of the year when the schoolboy's pants begin to thicken—but not with croup.

C. P. Toncray wants the Republican nomination for Congress—but shaw it is not what a man wants that does him good.

"McKINLEY Opens the Ball" says a headline in the New York Sun. Naturally, then, Neal will follow "after the"—but let that pass.

THE President has nominated William B. Hornblower, of New York, to be associate justice of Supreme court of the United States vice Samuel Blatchford, deceased.

The country is all right. There's corn in the crib, 'taters in the cellar, flour in the pantry and Cleveland is boss—San Antonio Express.

HON. A. A. TAYLOR is not in harmony with President Cleveland on the silver subject neither is he in line on one other matter—Alf's was a boy and was born Monday. May he live long and bear the name of Blaine, that has been given him, honorably.

A protected manufacturer assured the ways and means committee that he is not afraid to meet the foreigner on an equality; that he is not pleading the baby act, but only wants a fair show. This gentleman's idea of equality and a fair show is a tariff that enables him to sell to his own people for \$20 a ton steel rails that can be bought in a foreign market for \$18 a ton—Courier-Journal.

COL. W. H. GRIFFIN, editor of the Obion Democrat was in Johnson City Saturday and Sunday in his official capacity as Grand Chancellor of the Knight of Pythias. "Billy" met the members of John Sevier Lodge in their hall Saturday night and made their an interesting talk. He was very much pleased with the appearance of everything he can, touched or drank in Johnson City and promised to not soon forget his first trip to East Tennessee, the home of the christian and moonshiner alike.

Democratic members of the House Ways and Means committee were not sorry when the public tariff hearings closed on Wednesday of this week. They have produced no information that was not already possessed by the committee, and have only served to keep the committee from more important work—the preparation of the reform tariff bill. As soon as the hearings close, the Democrats of the committee will push the work without further interruption until it is completed, as they do not propose to allow ex Czar Reed and his Republican colleagues on the committee to delay matters by their "funny business"

THE attempt of some of the weak-kneed Democrats in the house—fortunately for the future of the party they are few in number,—who fear the wrath of the Republican and advise delay whenever a move is made towards carrying out the promises of the Democratic national platform, to have the impression go out, if they do

not openly charge, that the house committee on election of President and Vice President and Representatives in Congress, in deciding to report the Tucker bill for the repeal of the federal election laws, had not treated the chairman of that committee—Representative Fitch of N. Y.—who is now at the bedside of his mother who is dangerously ill, with proper courtesy. Here are the facts: Mr. Fitch was anxious to get the bill reported to the house at the earliest moment, and when he was called away from Washington by his mother's illness he went to Speaker Crisp and requested him to send for Representative Tucker, of Virginia, the second Democrat on the committee, and to ask him to see that there was no delay in getting the bill before the house. This the Speaker did, and from that time until now Mr. Tucker as acting chairman of the committee, has had the advice of Speaker Crisp upon his every act, and in addition he has had telegrams from Mr. Fitch telling him to push things. That the bill is not already before the house is not the fault of the committee, but of the absent Democrats. If the house is to do anything promptly a quorum of Democrats must be in their seats every day, and, in view of the large Democratic majority, it ought not to be difficult to keep them there. The Republicans have shown that they propose taking advantage to the utmost of the too liberal rules of the house to block legislation whenever there is not a quorum of Democrats on the floor. The report that President Cleveland was encouraging Democrats to stay away from the house in order to prevent this bill being taken up is a villainous libel brought out solely for the purpose of creating dissension in Democratic ranks.

### The Silver Question

has been "the bone of contention" for a long time, but how few there are who understand it, or who know anything about how or where the silver itself is obtained, or how it is handled before it is made into money! To these, indeed to everyone, the excellent article on "Silver, from Mine to Mint," handsomely illustrated, which is published in Demorest's Family Magazine for October, will be especially interesting as well as instructive. Another article, "The Silver Secret," gives in a familiar and easily comprehended style all the important points about the vexed Silver Question, and the story "In the Silver Thread" tells one of those romantic incidents in the experience of an owner of a silver mine that seems too wonderful to be true, yet happen more frequently than they are recorded. The story of "The Captain's Daughter at the International Cup Race" is embellished with illustrations of the cup-defenders for the "America" cup, in previous races as well as that of 1893, and one of the Valkyrie, accompanied by a portrait of Lord Dunraven. All interested in yachting should have these fine pictures of yachts. "The Diary of an Athletic Girl" increases in interest; there are several excellent stories; all those interested in floriculture in winter should read "Winter House-Flowers" before selecting their house-plants for the coming season. The designs for lamp-shades are especially apropos just now; and all the departments are replete with novelties and valuable information. This typical Family Magazine is published for only \$2 a year, by W. Jennigs Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York.

### Lines to Baby Ruth.

'Tis a truth, 'tis a truth,  
Baby Ruth;  
You've a sister  
Have you kissed her,  
Baby Ruth?  
Are you quite resigned today  
To move gently out the way,  
While your sister has a say.  
Baby Ruth?  
'Tis a truth, 'tis a truth,  
Baby Ruth;  
Cease your prattle—  
Yield your rattle,  
Baby Ruth!  
But did this your hopes destroy,  
Put a bride on your joy?  
Didn't Grover want a boy—  
Baby Ruth?  
—Atlanta Constitution.

### Cleveland And His Pledges.

Opponents of the administration, both within and outside the Democratic party, have had a great deal to say about the Democratic national platform of 1892, and what they are pleased to call President Cleveland's repudiation of it in the matter of silver. It is the purpose of the free coinage faction to insist that the platform adopted at Chicago last year unqualifiedly pledged the Democratic party to the unlimited coinage of silver at the old ratio of 16 to 1. In fact no such pledge was contained in the platform on which President Cleveland was placed, and it is only by a fragmentary and garbled quotation of its currency plank that the partisans of the short weight dollar can bolster up their charge of bad faith against the President. They do not quote the first sentences of that plank as all, nor do they quote its concluding sentences. Indeed they do not quote any complete sentences from it. They simply seize upon the first two sentences of the second paragraph of the Chicago resolution on the currency question and ignore all that goes before them as well as all that follows after.

With tire some iteration the House and Senate have been told by the champions of free and unlimited silver coinage that the Democratic party says in its national platform: "We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage." And this citation has been made over and over again, as though there was a full stop after the word "mintage." But there is not. The platform, no doubt, might have been drawn that way, but it was not. There was only a comma placed after the word "mintage," and the declaration of Democratic faith and purpose continued right along after comma as follows: "But the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in payment of debt; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin."

This is the Democratic doctrine in full, and the silver orators are disingenuous, not to say dishonest, when they represent two sentences taken from the middle of the Chicago currency resolution, ignoring the pledge to repeal the Sherman act, which precedes those two sentences, and all the qualifying reservations and conditions which follow them, and are only divided from them by a comma, as if they committed the President to the unlimited and unconditional coinage of silver.

The President is acting squarely up to the full measure of his own pledges as well as of the pledges given by his party at Chicago. The first declaration made by the platform on which he stood, concerning the currency, was that the Sherman act of 1890 was "a cowardly makeshift," and that all of its supporters should be "anxious for its speedy repeal." If there is lack of good faith and fealty to the platform on anybody's part it is certainly not the President who is open to that accusation, but rather those Democrats who in full view of that first and most emphatic pronouncement on the Sherman act in last year's platform, are not only not "anxious for its speedy repeal," but are now filibustering to prevent its being repealed at all except on conditions which would amount to a repudiation of the closing declarations of the currency plank which we have quoted above.

Every opponent to the administration knows that free coinage under existing conditions, with an immense mass of silver bullion in stock uncoined with silver already fallen far below the price at which that bullion was bought and no certainty that the bottom has been reached yet, and with no guarantee that international concert can be secured in fixing a new coinage ratio between silver and gold, would be equivalent to the utter repudiation of the platform pledge to "insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in payment of debt."

The free silver men, many of them without apparently being aware of it, and none of them being willing to admit it, are mono-metallists. They affect to range themselves under the banner of bi-metallism, but their policy, if it could prevail, would bring the business of the country in short order to a mono-metallic silver basis. Gold would be driven out of the country by the flooding of the country with silver dollars of inferior value. That would bring us to the single silver standard. The silver kings of Nevada, Colorado and Montana could not doubt be reconciled to that new order of things, but it would not be bi-metallism. Neither would it conduce to the prosperity of the American people as a whole. President Cleveland is blazing the pathway to true bi-metallism, which means gold and silver dollars of "equal intrinsic and exchangeable value." It is the duty of every Democrat who professes allegiance to the platform of 1892, or to any theory of bi-metallism which is not a silver mono-metallism masquerading behind the domino of the double standard, to sustain him in his demand for the unconditional repeal of the silver purchasing law of 1890.—Baltimore Sun.

### What is an Honest Dollar?

No one of average intelligence who desires to know what an honest dollar is can possibly be deceived in relation to it. There are just two classes of honest dollars. One is a metal dollar which is money, and all money must have within itself the intrinsic value of its face. The other honest dollar is a paper dollar, but it is not money; it is the mere representative of money, and it is honest because the holder hereof can receive for it at any time its face value in gold. We have hundreds of millions of silver dollars coined by the Government which are not in fact honest dollars. The original silver dollar coined by this Government for eighty years contained enough silver to make it quite the equal of a dollar in gold. Therefore all the silver dollars coined by this Government until the present free silver craze began were absolute honest money. Our present silver dollars, which are worth from 56 to 58 cents, are saved from utter discredit, and the Government from open shame, and the business of the country from general convulsion, only by the fact that the Government recognizes its obligation to redeem them in gold. It could just as well be issued in paper, for the silver dollar of to-day is not money, but the representative of money, and the Government being responsible for its redemption makes it an honest dollar in the hands of the holder for the reason that the Government will pay the holder over 40 per cent. more than it is worth.

Money may be plenty or scarce, and money may be cheap or dear. It may be plenty and good, or it may be plenty and cheap, and cheap money is always destructive to all the legitimate business interests of the country. There is no reason whatever why this country should not have an abundance of money for all emergencies without attempting to cheapen it. Our greenbacks were cheap money during the war for the reason that they bought only two-thirds to one-half as much as a dollar in gold. That was cheap money, and everyone who used it suffered by it. It was one of the inexorable necessities of war, and being successful in the war, and in restoring our national credit we were enabled at an early period to resume specie payments, and thereby make our greenbacks of equal value with gold. The Confederate money was also cheap money, but as they failed in the war their money became valueless. Cheap money can never benefit any industrial or commercial class. It is in itself a fraud, and strikes at the integrity of all business operations, but even when money is cheap because depreciated every man must earn a dollar before he can get one. Making money plenty will not diffuse it amongst the people. When money exists the thousand sinews of industry, trade and commerce must each out for it, and command it by earning it. Of all suicidal errors, especially of debtor classes, demand for cheap money is the worst. It benefit no class, it embarrasses all. It is the foe of credit, of legitimate enterprises, and paralyzes the energies of the people. The

safety of the nation is in honest money, and while all classes are interested in it the one class that is most interested in it, because it always suffers most from it, is the industrial class. Labor is always paid in the cheapest money that employers can command. Let every good citizen of every political faith stand for honest money.—Philadelphia Times.

### As He Sees It.

The Herald and Tribune, of Jonesboro, Tenn., will publish an interview this week, in which the Hon. Alfred A. Taylor declares that he will, under no circumstances, be a candidate for re-election to Congress. This leaves the field to Brownlow, Bowman, Anderson, and there's no telling who else. But from what we could learn, during a recent trip down the country Brownlow will have a walk over for the nomination and will, of course, be elected by a large majority.—Tennessee Tomahawk.

A passenger train on the Mineral Range railroad was held up by four men between Calumet and Hancock Mich., last week. After securing \$75,000 from the express car the robbers left without molesting the passengers. Three men have been arrested on suspicion.

The Republicans prevented the reporting of the bill repealing the Federal election laws in the house by filibustering tactics. The author of the bill, Mr. Tucker, will push the measure, notwithstanding there is much Democratic, as well as Republican, opposition to it at present.

Those who have charge of the arrangements for the Confederate Reunion, to be held at Birmingham, Ala., October 2 and 3, expect to have ten thousand old soldiers present on that occasion, reports received showing that there will be 450 camps in the south that will be represented.

The disloyal fleet of the Brazilian navy made the threatened attack upon the forts that protect the bay of Rio Janeiro and also bombarded the city. The garrison of the strongest fort is reported to have declared for the insurgents. Great excitement prevails in the city, and business is at a standstill.

The American yacht Navahoe has been declared the victor in the remarkable race with the Prince of Wales' yacht Britannia Tuesday. The contest, which was over a course of 120 miles, was at first given to the Britannia, but the Regatta committee now declares the Navahoe the winner by fifty-seven seconds.

The fastest heat ever trotted in a race was made at Washington park, Chicago, last week, when Alix, by Patronage—Atlanta, in the Columbian Exposition Stakes, worth \$15,000 to the winner, went a mile in 2:07 1/4. Ten of the greatest trotters in America are in the race, which was unfinished yesterday.

Controller of the Currency Eckels was entertained at a meeting of Chicago bankers. He made a brief address, in which he referred to the improving financial situation and said the experience of the recent panic has been so costly that there will never be any more juggling or experimental monetary legislation. He praised the bankers of the whole country for their conservative course during the trying times.

Col. John C. Orrick, of St. Louis, makes some sensational charges in regard to the purchase of the Choctaw lands by the government. He says the commission appointed by Secretary Noble to negotiate the purchase bulldozed the Indians, and their fright was taken advantage of "by persons on the ground floor." Col. Orrick, an attorney for the commission, received a fee of \$60,209, and he says that \$692,000 was spent in fees.

The weekly reviews of trade by the Dun and Bradstreet agencies show that the general commercial and financial situation is steadily improving. A hopeful feeling prevails, money grows abundant at speculative centers and is somewhat easier for commercial purposes. The number of establishments resuming still succeed those shutting down in whole or in part, and business is slowly but surely getting back into the old channels.